



Contestants in the Miss UNH Contest Saturday night are left to right, Nancy Stewart, first runner-up, Laurel Barney, Linda Peterson, Miss UNH, Meryl Johnson, and Judy Long, second runner-up. (Photo by Gilmore)

Co-ed Relates Experiences Of Spring Trip to S. Carolina

By Lynn Clayton

"If there's one thing worse than a Nigger, it's a Nigger-lover!"

French fries for breakfast, the drawl of the waitress, warm weather, and the sign on the restroom doors: For Whites Only, convinced me that we were in the South.

Stopping for breakfast outside of Durham, North Carolina, was our first real stop in the South. From there we pushed on to Columbia, South Carolina, and arrived at Allen University just before noon.

Allen University, where we stayed, is a small, co-ed Negro college in Columbia with an enrollment of 700 students. Living arrangements for us had been arranged by the Y.W.C.A. project leaders. We met with the leaders of the project that night to be briefed on the kind of work we would be doing for the week.

The next morning, Sunday, we

went in groups of two to various Negro churches in the Columbia area. This was done so that the Negro community would be aware of our presence and get used to seeing us in their midst.

A Negro Southern Baptist Church service is exactly what you read about it. It lasts about two hours, has a fire and brimstone sermon in which both the minister and congregation join in, and has the kind of singing that puts Ray Charles to shame. The minister introduced us to his congregation and we said a few words about our purpose for being in Columbia. After the service, most of the members of the congregation came up to us to thank us for being in Columbia.

On Monday morning we started work. It was our job to go into Negro districts and encourage all Negroes over 21 to go to the court house and register to vote. We did this on a house to house

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UNH group discusses canvassing procedures in Columbia with civil rights workers. Left to right: Oberlin student, civil rights organizer David Kidd, from Orangeburg, S.C., Win Rhoades, UNH, Larry Golden, UNH Student Senate President, Rev. Joseph B. Axenroth, UNH Group leader, and Bern Anderson, group leader. Absent are Linda Harlow, Donna Anderson, Ellen Siegel, Lynn Clayton, Heather Hall, Solomon Kalmanovitz, Keith Dewey and Larry White.

Photo by Linda Harlow

Former Queen Chosen Miss UNH

More than 250 persons saw UNH's 1964 Homecoming Queen win the tenth annual Miss UNH contest Saturday night at the Memorial Union.

Linda Peterson, a blond 18-year old freshman from Concord, N.H., topped 13 other contestants in the bathing suit, evening gown, cocktail dress, talent and interview competition. She also was crowned Homecoming Queen October 6, at the IFC-IDC Homecoming Dance.

First and second runnerups were freshman Nancy Stewart and senior Judy Long from Peterboro and Durham respectively. Miss Long was also voted Miss Congeniality by the other contestants.

The question asked Miss Peterson by the judges was: "What would you do if you were on a date with a boy you believed to be over twenty-one, and when the waitress asked for your ID's before serving drinks to you, you discovered the boy was only 19?" She replied that when the waitress brought the drinks she would say that they decided not to have anything after all.

Miss Peterson sang two songs, one about the conquering of males and a popular satire on married life, "Six Months Out of Every Year."

Miss Stewart, first runner-up and a Randal Hall resident, did a skit of a little girl in a library. She wore bloomers and a blond wig for the skit.

Chi Omega's Judy Long danced a charleston, played the guitar and sang the "San Francisco Bay Blues." Her question in the interview division was: "What would you do if you were dancing with your boyfriend and you ran your fingers through his long, curly hair, and his long curly hair came off in your hands (a wig)? She said that she would be embarrassed but not as embarrassed as her boyfriend. "I'd stuff it in my pocket and no one would

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Symposium Concludes

Intellectual Fallout Permeates Campus

By Marsha Feldman

"I regard the 20th Century as a period of crucial transition. If we don't make it, we probably won't have another chance." - Kenneth E. Boulding, economist.

"If we don't fight, we'll lose." - Herman Kahn, military technologist and physicist.

"We have a chance to improve our species. If we muffle it we might turn down the path toward evolutionary extinction. If we succeed, I think we might have a crack at eternity." - Richard Schreiber, geneticist.

The words of these three men dramatically characterize three days of discussion at UNH in which seven prominent educators anticipated the transformation of the American democracy.

The men each gave a one hour speech in Johnson Theatre, they then discussed their issues with students and faculty during panel discussions and informal coffee hours. The entire symposium was organized by MUSO and Student Senate with financial assistance from various faculty organizations.

Boulding, Kahn and Schreiber indicated, through their separate mediums, the importance of acting now to insure a bright future for man.

Boulding, professor of economics at the University of Michigan, spoke Monday morning on "The Meaning of the 20th Century," the title of his most recently published book. He stressed the importance of having an

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Kahn Rocks Own Boat

By Linda Clarke

Herman Kahn, military analyst, senior physicist for the Rand Corporation, and author of "Thinking about the Unthinkable," spoke Wednesday morning on the unthinkable; namely, "Escalation in Crisis."

Aided by numerous charts, Kahn traced the "escalation ladder" beginning with what he called "Don't Rock the Boat Threshold" to "City Targeting Threshold."

Kahn said that the emphasis in modern war is on escalation. A potential nuclear war, he said, escalates from a subcrisis to a traditional crisis to an intense crisis to a bizarre crisis to a central attack. He explained the contemporary governmental attitude as being restrained and not desiring to cross the Don't Rock the Boat Threshold; in other words, to maneuver the cold war on a subcrisis level.

"There is a great tendency to use the language of crisis where it doesn't apply," he said.

Mr. Kahn defined a crisis as "an imminent turning point, threat, warning, or promise, where the outcome is indeterminate and immediate decisions are required." Kahn asked the audience if they would use tacti-

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Panel confronts Kahn - Kahn confronts panel. Left to right, Assst. Prof. of Physics Robert E. Simpson, Miss Sharon Ringe, Assoc. Prof. of Physics John E. Mulhern and Herman Kahn, "thermonuclear boogy man." (Photo by Gilmore)

Four Vie For Senate Presidency: Ross, Dydo, Spaulding, Sanborn

By Bruce Fuller

The new president of the 1965-66 Student Senate will be elected at the regular meeting of the Student Senate next Monday night. The candidates are Robert Dydo, Richard Ross, Greg Sandborn, and Peter Spaulding, all juniors.

Ross feels that his broad experience in the activities and workings of UNH and his close relationships with the faculty and administration will enable him "to effectively represent the best interests of the student body to the administration, faculty, and the Board of Trustees."

If elected he plans to make interior changes in the internal procedure of the Senate, revamp the committee system and broaden the use of executive board.

Sees Weakness

Peter Spaulding feels that the present senate is weak in five areas.

He would like to see Senate take a closer look at the problem of increased enrollment, make a more positive approach toward effective governing, improve public relations and judicial reorganization, and sponsor a system of national exchange with the Associated Student Governments of America.

Dydo feels that he knows the problems which confront the student body through his many activities on campus.

He feels that the senate must make efforts towards creating a "closer relationship" with the students, institute needed reforms and cooperate with the Judiciary Boards, pay closer attention to the housing problem and make steps toward better student-faculty relations.

Sanborn, a zoology major from

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EDITORIAL

MUSO Initiative Curtailed By ASO

The symposium which concluded yesterday is perhaps the best example of imaginative and successful ideas initiated by the Memorial Union Student Organization. MUSO has more than doubled its activities this year and has extended itself into a non-academic, yet intellectual area never pursued before by any organization.

MUSO however was still refused a request to double its student activities tax for next year. Presently MUSO receives 50 cents of the six dollar activities tax. They requested one dollar. The Associated Student Organization, which controls the finances for the student organizations, refused this request. ASO did accept a revised request of a 25 cent increase.

Refusal of the first request can be for two reasons: either ASO did not want to raise the activities tax or they did not feel the MUSO programs worthy of the backing. Fear of a fifty cent increase after UNH has increased the tuition \$100 or more and the room rent almost \$50, is not an adequate reason if the MUSO programs are worthy.

MUSO has brought more and better programs to campus this year than any student group in the last four and probably in

all previous years. Until this year MUSO, then called the Student Union Organization, sponsored Union Dances, College Bowl, Free Movies, Miss UNH Pageant, and UNH Pop Night. All except the movies, and College Bowl paid for themselves, and for this reason were geared to public demand. To be self supporting they had to appeal to the general interests of the mass of students.

This year MUSO has initiated the symposium on the "Transformation of American Democracy," a film society, informal and concert folk singing, poetry readings, departmental coffee hours, free faculty coffee in the Union, buses to Theater-by-the-Sea and a jazz concert with relaxed café atmosphere. It also supported the formation of a Memorial Union Advisory Board with student membership. These programs are beyond what is desired by the majority of the public. Therefore the public will not support them. All these programs were started with the hope that they would be subsidized so that any student interested could go at a reasonable cost.

Courses and other programs on a college campus are supported for their educational value and not for their appeal to the

public. Without subsidy there would be no Distinguished Lecture Series, Spaulding Lectures, Blue and White Series, or Allied Arts Series. A very small part of the campus sees these programs yet they are supported at the cost of all. They are supported for their educational and intellectual value.

The MUSO proposal gives an opportunity for valuable programs at a student initiated and student participated level. It allows flexibility from year to year and makes it possible to adjust to the changes of interest and availability of talent.

The programs are valuable to a campus but they need money to operate. An increase of only 25 cents makes impossible the continuation of all the programs begun this year.

Fifty cents would not only make the continuation of all the programs possible but also allow for expansion.

ASO may have refused the 50 cent increase because of their traditional procedures or personal conflict with MUSO. If so, it is unfortunate that these interests have restricted the ability of ASO to respond to the needs of the students as expressed by the initiative shown in MUSO and the response by students to it.

Letters to the Editor

Registration

To the Editor:

As an alumnus I was more than a little interested in the comedy of errors staged and produced by Registrar Owen B. Durgin, as well as by his attempt to explain its denouncement.

Durgin said that the "quality of the input data caused the greatest problem when we began to organize the material to be fed into the machine." Would this not cause any able administrator to pause and reflect before proceeding; knowing the probability of such an occurrence in dealing with so many variables is great?

"Some of the preliminary schedules were so bad we had to write a separate program," he added. If the schedules were that bad, where did the data for the separate program come from?

Durgin estimated that 85% of the students were programmed as successfully by the machine as under any other system. An interesting statistic. Obviously, 15% of the students were not programmed successfully.

If we reduce the registration process to simply a statistical

consideration, 15% of the 4700 students is 705 students. Assuming that it took each student a modest one hour to straighten out his program, we have a total of 705 man-hours that could have been much more profitably expended.

It does not seem unreasonable to assume that it took University and faculty and administrative personnel an equal period of time to help students straighten out their programs.

It would appear Registrar Durgin's experiment was rather costly, in terms of time and money. Based on a 40 hour work-week, 705 man-hours exceeds 17 work-weeks, expended solely on remedial effort!

Student morale and alumni regard for the University would be considerably enhanced if Registrar Durgin evidenced the same feeling of deep obligation and firm commitment to the students that he seems to have to a system. The statistics he is manipulating, in this instance, represent human lives!

Ralph W. Beckley '40
Exeter, N.H.

Symphony

To the Editor:

Here at the University there is a musical group called the "University of New Hampshire Concert Choir." There is also a "University of New Hampshire Concert Band." Evidently someone thought it would be "cute" to also have a "University of New Hampshire Concert Orchestra," for this term has sprung up and appeared in various publications of late, even though no such ensemble exists on this campus. There is a "University Com-

munity Symphony Orchestra" and to call it anything less than a symphony orchestra is to do its members and distinguished conductor a profound injustice. Among those whose musical tastes run somewhat above the primitive, which theoretically should include all students and faculty of a university, concert choir, concert band, and concert orchestras will be giving concerts. Let us hope at least that our orchestra will retain its more fitting, original title.

Brad Withington

Even Music Representation

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a letter answering questions concerning the juke box committee that have been raised.

To the Editor:

In November of 1964, the Student Senate and the Memorial Union Student Organization (MUSO) formed a joint committee to experiment with the juke box in the MUB cafeteria. The committee was suggested by the Memorial Union Advisory Board. The MUAB merely recommended this action. Nothing within its constitution allows it to make or implement policy. It exists, as should be obvious by its very name, to advise on issues concerning the Union building and MUSO. I have made this clarification because some students see the MUAB trying to impose its own tastes on our campus. These same people seem to have the same dim view of the juke box committee.

The purpose of the juke box committee is not to remove all rock and roll from the cafeteria area. Rather, it is to try and find a more even representation of different types of music including folk, jazz, easy listening, and rock and roll. When we first went into operation, 75% of the records were of the rock and roll type. Now the distribution is more equitably apportioned. Before November, records were selected for the machine from top hit charts. Now instead of having pop charts determine the large amount of rock and roll on the juke box, a group of students is making an effort to bring in a variety of music.

We plan soon to install a suggestion box in the cafeteria so students can express approval or disapproval of what we're doing and perhaps recommend a few selections to be put on the machine.

Our purpose is not to dictate from some "holier than thou" position. We only want choice to be available.

Steve Smith

The Metropolitan Opera Studio will visit UNH for the third time Friday, as they perform in English "La Cenerentola," the story of Cinderella, in Johnson Theater, at 8 p.m.

The appearance is part of the Blue and White Series

CHAOS - OUT

To the Editor:

May it be known that some individuals on campus consider the authors of such a shallow, stilted, and biased piece of literature as CHAOS to be strictly OUT. John Irving deserves a round of applause.

M.L.M. Bassett
(An English Literature major who according to your standards is in.)

The New Hampshire

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Negroes Glad We Were There, Some Whites Not So Glad

By Lynn Clayton

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basis, and we were equipped with sample registration forms, literature on voting and various arguments. We were also prepared to offer transportation to the people who said they'd like to register but had no way to get to the court house.

Some Allen students worked with us during the week. There were also two students from Oberlin College and two students from the University of South Carolina.

The most fruitful day of the week was Wednesday. We worked in a district called Arthurtown, one of the lowest income Negro districts in Columbia.

Arthurtown was the real thing: tar-paper shacks, open plumbing, and poverty. Frightened people who would agree with us because we were white, people who were convinced that they would forcibly be prevented from voting - this was Arthurtown.

We were told that Columbia wasn't ready to see inter-racial, sexually mixed teams, so that most of the time we worked in groups of three. But we ran into no trouble. The extent of white disapproval was hate-stares mixed with some spitting.

The nights were tied up with meetings, but we did manage to have some time to ourselves. One Tuesday night, one of the girls in our group (Heather Hall), and I were invited to go to the University of South Carolina and see the campus. Art vander Water, a white USC student, showed us, around the campus and then took us to a campus hangout. It was

here that we got the most overt white reaction. As you walk in, you're hit by a mural - and I mean a mural - of Barry Goldwater that covers all of one wall. Students were sitting, drinking, playing the guitar, relaxing. We sat by ourselves for a while and then joined a group of 15 or 20 students. When they found out who we were they immediately started arguing. Typical conversation: "You're Northern agitators. You have no right to be here. There's more prejudice in the North than there is here in the South. We like our Niggers. Niggers smell different...it's a biological fact. You put a Nigger into a clean house and it'll be dirty within the hour. Our Niggers want us to take care of them. If we'd won the Civil War..." It went on and on. Some of the students were extremely antagonistic merely because we were there. Two of the boys there had relatives that are quite prominent in the Ku Klux Klan. We tried to be open-minded...we really did. We wanted to get the white Southern viewpoint. We got it. One student was proud of the fact that there was integration at USC. (There are two Negroes who attend the school). When the conversation got too heated we tried to joke them out of any deep arguments. One of the boys had a guitar and asked us if we wanted to hear anything special. We requested "We Shall Overcome." After a dead silence they sang it - only they changed the words to "We shall overcome...all the Nigger scum". But there were some students who wanted to hear our side of it, and they listened. A boy named Same was the easiest to talk to. He said, "when you

get right down to it, I guess the main reason I'm the way I am is because I've been taught to be this way. The only hope I can see is that I'm more liberal than my parents, my kids will be more liberal than I, and so on. We realize we're fighting a losing battle, but don't you see, we've got to fight! It's our heritage."

Did we do any good in Columbia? I don't know. We were told that more Negroes registered than had registered previously. But it's hard to tell whether this was our influence or the influence of the Church, and the Negro leaders.

I am left with two strong impressions: Until the state of South Carolina gets a compulsory school law through the legislature, progress will be slow, and, until the South realizes it lost the Civil War, progress will be even slower.

EDITORS NOTE: Lynn Clayton was one of ten UNH students who spent their spring vacation registering Negro voters in South Carolina. The impressions of that trip are hers.

The United Protestant Association sponsored the trip; Rev. Joseph B. Axenroth, UPA advisor and Bern Anderson, a graduate student, lead the group.

"The purpose of the drive," according to Rev. Axenroth "is to acquaint participating students with the social and political conditions in the deep south. Second it is to make known to a fear ridden and intimidated people that they do indeed have rights and they should exercise them."

He lead a similar trip to Virginia last spring.



Main Street, Columbia, South Carolina. Boys watch Spring Festival Bicycle race. Building in background is the Capital. (Photo by Linda Harlow)

Pageant Talent Included Songs and Sculpture

(Continued from page 1)

know the difference," she said. "At that point I cracked up," another contestant said later.

Miss Talent was Marcia Talbot who sang a medley of songs including, "June is Bursting Out All Over."

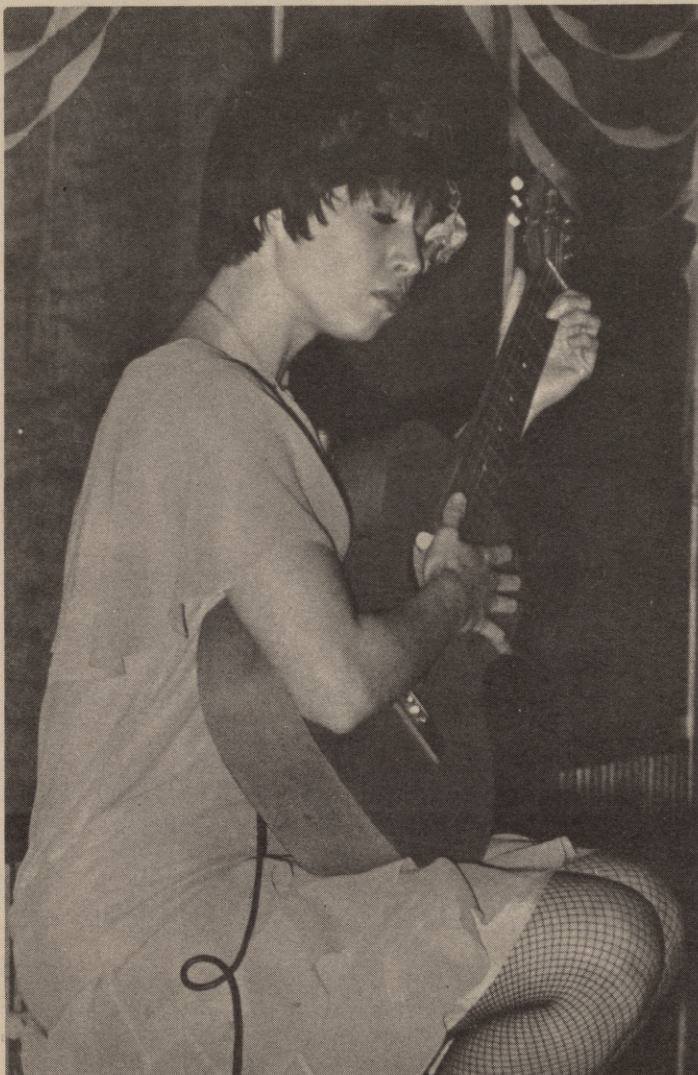
Other entertainment supplied by the girls Saturday was a Calipso dance by Judy Eastman; a piano piece of "Cast Your Fate to the Wind" by Laurel Barney; the song "I Enjoy Being a Girl," sung by Meryl Johnson; a scene from Romeo and Juliet by Laurie Marden; a free exercise routine in gymnastics and dance by Pam Campbell; an offbeat interpretation of "Brush Up on Your Shakespeare" by Janice Pitt; a reading of Chinese poetry by Kathy Donovan; a baton twirling routine by Helen Mulligan and "Lubumba," sung by Martha Vintinner.

The oddest talent selection was the unveiling of a piece of sculpture by Lynda Kodwyck who also drew a quick sketch of a live female model while on stage.

The winner of the bathing suit competition is still a secret, said one of the contestants. No spectators were allowed at this event which was held in the afternoon.

Judges for the pageant were Mrs. Beverly Brady, a former New York and Boston fashion model; Robert Cohen, vice-president of St. Aubin Associates, and Meg Geraghty, Miss New Hampshire Pageant director and social columnist for the MANCHESTER UNION LEADER.

Miss Peterson will vie for the title of Miss New Hampshire at the pageant held in Manchester in June.



Second runner-up Judy Long absorbed in "The San Francisco Bay Blues." (Photo by Gilmore)

Spring Weekend Highlights The Dave Brubeck Quartet

The Dave Brubeck Quartet will highlight the 1965 Spring Weekend on April 29 when they appear in a unique concert-in-the-round in Snively Arena.

Other events scheduled for the weekend include an informal dance at the Union Friday night, music by the "Druids," a group from Boston, and a tennis match at 1:30 p.m. Saturday afternoon.

The weekend was originally scheduled for May 7, 8 and 9, but the Junior Class, the sponsors of the weekend, could not schedule the Brubeck Quartet at that time.

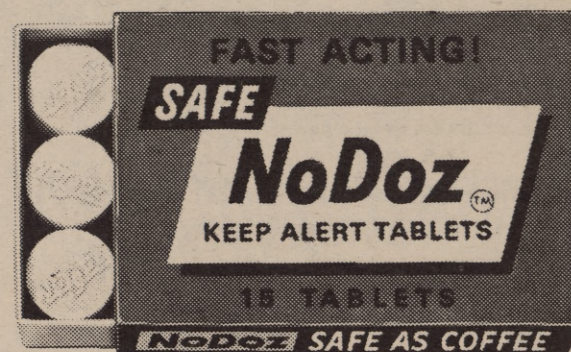
"The University advised us not to schedule them for Friday or Saturday night because they were afraid we would not have a large enough turnout to pay for it. Also, we get Brubeck for a

cheaper rate on a week night," said Bill Bryan, Junior class president. "We could not get him for May 6, but we could have had him on May 8 or 9."

Bryan is optimistic that there will be a large crowd at the concert. "Last fall we conducted a poll at the dorms," he said. "We asked which group the students would prefer, and Brubeck was the most popular."

The Brubeck concert is at 8:00 p.m. and tickets are \$2.00 apiece.

Three fraternities, Theta Chi, SAE, and ATO are holding their own "spring weekend" the following weekend because many of their members will be participating in lacrosse, baseball, and track meets May 1 and 2 off campus.



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Berle Lists Three Ways for Man to Spend Money - Insurance Is One

Adolf A. Berle, former assistant secretary of state, discussed the redefinition of man's role in the corporate economy Wednesday morning at the fifth symposium speech this week.

Berle's talk, "The nature and role of the corporate economy," stressed that man today is not allowed to make his earnings, do any productive work."

"It is an enormous change in the relationship of man and production," he said.

Berle explained that today corporations do 90% of the work in the country and the individual has only three major ways to spend his money: in stocks, in purchasing insurance, and in buying homes and other utilities.

"Out of 1 trillion, eight hundred million dollars (the amount of wealth individuals own in the country) 1/3 of the money is spent on stocks, 1/3 purchasing insurance and other policies, and the rest buying utilities and home equipment," he said.

According to Berle, two thirds of the wealth is held in paper "and paper does not and cannot represent your wealth."

He also argued that man is continually decreasing his chance of making his money play a role in production of the country - the corporations don't want it directly - so men go out and buy stocks and consequently make the corporations bigger and stronger.

"We are evolving a form of property tenure unknown to history," Berle said. "It is not socialization with the state entering as owner, but a form of institu-



Adolph A. Berle
Dodd Photo

tionalized communal ownership."
"Economics used to be sparked

by entrepreneur cavaliers," Berle said. He cited Henry Ford as an example of a man who had an idea, accumulated some capital and then solicited money to put into the business.

Today, Berle explained, of the 1200 corporations listed on the New York stock exchange, 65% of all capital invested into industry was generated internally. "They do not need your savings," he added. "The stock markets today are wealth-shifting markets. It is a cycle of wealth possession apart from productive wealth.

"What is the social justification for wealth accumulation by people who aren't allowed to work with that wealth?" Berle asked. He

said that you can't really do much with a slip of paper that says you possess stock unless you want to paint on it and "even Picasso couldn't turn out a very Picasso-like painting on it," he said.

Berle said that his own solution to the problem lay in the very basis of our society. We have a civilization that respects the individual at least in theory if not in practice, he said. "We have evolved a way that production and profit can be distributed to the population. The system justifies itself socially, not productively," he added.

Berle also spoke of the dangers of institutions as a social force, due to its increasing power. He cited as an example the General

Electric which is the primary industry in 19 cities. "If they wanted to, the management could make or break an entire city," Berle said. "They have therefore developed a corporate conscience," he said.

Berle also said that since corporations have emerged as such a vital force they are increasing governmental control - the government must assume more power to keep in step with them.

"Today the President (of the United States) is apt to call in the industries and say 'Here is the problem - will you deal with it or leave it to me?'"

"In most cases they'd rather handle it themselves," he quipped.

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By solving problems in astronautics, Air Force scientists expand man's knowledge of the universe. Lt. Howard McKinley, M.A., tells about research careers on the Aerospace Team.

(Lt. McKinley holds degrees in electronics and electrical engineering from the Georgia Institute of Technology and the Armed Forces Institute of Technology. He received the 1963 Air Force Research & Development Award for his work with inertial guidance components. Here he answers some frequently-asked questions about the place of college-trained men and women in the U.S. Air Force.)

Is Air Force research really advanced, compared to what others are doing? It certainly is. As a matter of fact, much of the work being done right now in universities and industry had its beginnings in Air Force research and development projects. After all, when you're involved in the development of guidance systems for space vehicles—a current Air Force project in America's space program—you're working on the frontiers of knowledge.

What areas do Air Force scientists get involved in? Practically any you can name. Of course the principal aim of Air Force research is to expand our aerospace capability. But in carrying out this general purpose, individual projects explore an extremely wide range of topics. "Side effects" of Air Force research are often as important, scientifically, as the main thrust.

How important is the work a recent graduate can expect to do? It's just as important and exciting as his own knowledge and skill can make it. From my own experience, I can say that right from the start I was doing vital, absorbing research. That's one of the things that's so good about an Air Force career—it gives young people the chance to do meaningful work in the areas that really interest them.

What non-scientific jobs does the Air Force offer? Of course the Air Force has a continuing need for rated officers—pilots and navigators. There are also

many varied and challenging administrative-managerial positions. Remember, the Air Force is a vast and complex organization. It takes a great many different kinds of people to keep it running. But there are two uniform criteria: you've got to be intelligent, and you've got to be willing to work hard.

What sort of future do I have in the Air Force? Just as big as you want to make it. In the Air Force, talent has a way of coming to the top. It has to be that way, if we're going to have the best people in the right places, keeping America strong and free.

What's the best way to start an Air Force career? An excellent way—the way I started—is through Air Force Officer Training School. OTS is a three-month course, given at Lackland Air Force Base, near San Antonio, Texas, that's open to both men and women. You can apply when you're within 210 days of graduation, or after you've received your degree.

How long will I be committed to serve? Four years from the time you graduate from OTS and receive your commission. If you go on to pilot or navigator training, the four years starts when you're awarded your wings.

Are there other ways to become an Air Force officer? There's Air Force ROTC, active at many colleges and universities, and the Air Force Academy, where admission is by examination and Congressional appointment. If you'd like more information on any Air Force program, you can get it from the Professor of Aerospace Studies (if there's one on your campus) or from an Air Force recruiter.

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(Next to Franklin Theatre)

University Calendar

FRIDAY, APRIL 23

Metropolitan Opera Studio —

Blue and White Series
Johnson Theater, Paul Arts
8 p.m.

Admission: Season Ticket or \$2.

"La Cenerentola" — the story of Cinderella, is sung in English

MUSO Dance
Strafford Rm., MUB 8 p.m.
Admission Charged

Blood Bank
Strafford Rm., MUB 1 p.m.

WENH-TV HIGHLIGHTS
Dollar Diplomacy 7:30

Our foreign aid to India is investigated and discussed.

United Nations Concert 8:30

1963 Cellist Pablo Casals is featured on a complete performance of his oratorio "El Pascebre", with soloists William Warfield, baritone; and Lili Chookasian, soprano. The concert took place in the UN General Assembly on United Nations Day, October 24, 1963.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24

Varsity vs. The Boston Lacrosse Club
Cowell Stadium 2 p.m.

Varsity Tennis vs. Colby College
Tennis Courts 1:30 p.m.

MUSO CAFE NIGHT
Strafford Rm., MUB 8 p.m.
Admission: 50¢

The Rob Hope Quartet, a popular local jazz combo will perform.

Charles Jennison —
Tenor Saxophone
Rob Hope — Piano
Dick Willis — Drums
Dave Clapp — Base

SUNDAY, APRIL 25

MUSO Poetry — Drama
Night "T. S. Eliot"

Readings by members of the Department of Speech and Drama.

MUB Lounge 7 p.m.

MUSO UNH COLLEGE
BOWL

Strafford Rm., MUB 7:30 p.m.

Phi Mu Delta vs. Tau Kappa Epsilon

Lord Hall vs. Alpha Tau Omega

Hunter Hall vs. South Congreve Hall

Faculty Recital

Johnson Theater, Paul 8 p.m.

A performance by Raymond Hoffman, cellist, accompanied by Paul Verrette.

No Admission charge.

MONDAY, APRIL 26

Liberal Arts Lecture:
Phillip Nicoloff

Spaulding Life Science Building, Room 135 7 p.m.

An associate professor of English discusses "Philosophy in a New Key."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28

UNH Film Society
PCAC, Room M-213
6:30 & 9 p.m.

Forbidden Games—The story begins in 1940 on a crowded highway outside of Paris; suddenly German planes swept down and strafes the refugees. Moments later, a delicately beautiful 5 year old girl rises beside the bodies of her par-

ents, clutching the body of a dead puppy in her arms. A young boy finds her and takes her to live with his backward peasant family. The two children become playmates. They develop their own game, indeed a passion; the building of their own cemetery for dead pets and insects.

Alexander Calder—From the Circus to the Moon. Almost as famous in his own way, as Chaplin and the Marx Brothers are in theirs, is Alexander Calder, a world famous creator of mobiles. Out of his winged fancy Calder here creates a bizarre circus of animals.

Admission: Season ticket or \$1.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29

SPRING WEEKEND BEGINS TODAY

Phi Beta Kappa Lecture —
Germaine Bree
Strafford Rm., MUB 8 p.m.

Dave Brubeck Quartet
Snively Arena 8 p.m.

Admission: \$2. Tickets on sale at the Reception Desk, MUB or from any Jr. Class Representative.

Varsity Golf vs. Rhode Island
Portsmouth C. C. 1:30 p.m.

EXHIBITS

Through April 30

Michael Mazur Prints

Etchings, Lift-grounds, and aquatints by this 1964-65 Guggenheim Award winner.

Small Gallery Paul Arts Cen.

Through May 2 Art Education: 5 Points of View

An exhibition of five schools' approaches to art education.
Scudder Gallery Paul Arts Center

Through May 3 Arnold Doren Photographs

Color and black - and - white photographs by a New York photographer.

Exhibition Corridor
Hewitt Hall

NEW UNH LIBRARY FINE SYSTEM

The University Student Senate has recently voted its unanimous approval of a new library fine system which will be tried as an experiment during the present semester.

Starting April 21, no overdue fines will be charged if overdue notices are promptly complied with. Only one notice will be sent. Seven days later, delinquent items will be billed through the University Business Office at the automatic service charge of \$3.00. No refunds will be made on materials returned after the Library has replaced them. Exception: the fine on Overdue Reserve Books will remain at \$.25 per hour.

Billing on lost or damaged items:

(In print) Cost plus \$3.00 service charge. Binding, if necessary: an additional \$1.00 for pamphlets, \$3.00 for monographs, \$4.00 for serials.

(Out of print) Minimum charge \$7.50 plus \$3.00 service charge. Maximum based on actual replacement cost plus service charge.

MUSO Cafe Night Includes Waitresses

The Rob Hope Quartet will perform jazz selections from 8 to 11 p.m. in the Strafford Room of the Union Saturday, April 24.

Unlike their previous jazz concert the quartet will perform in the Strafford room which will be set up in a cafe-nightclub style. Waitresses will take orders at the tables for anything normally available in the Union cafeteria.

"MUSO wishes to allow both the audience and the musicians to have the relaxed atmosphere of a nightclub without the high prices of nightclubs. It will cost 50¢ to enter and there will be no extra charge for waitress service. No tipping is required," Marvin Diamond, MUSO Chairman, said.

"MUSO hopes that those people on campus who like jazz in a relaxed atmosphere and who desire a reasonably cheap evening will attend the performance. If the Saturday performance is well attended MUSO will try cafe-night's with other musical engagements," Diamond said.

Studies Dropped

The faculty of the Whittemore School has decided to discontinue offering a Bachelor of Science degree in Secretarial Studies as of September 1965. Courses in shorthand and typing will still be offered, however.

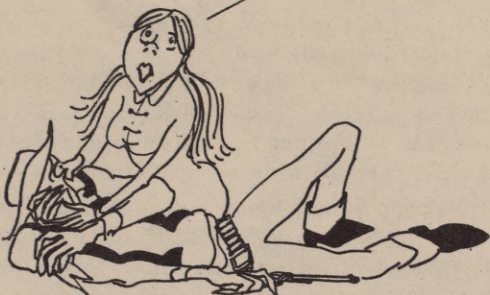
According to Dean Barlow, education in business subjects is broadening every year with more courses outside of Whittemore School required, while secretarial studies is becoming more and more professional with the advancement of modern methods and machines.

"If the two fields continue to be associated, work in both will be impeded," Barlow said.

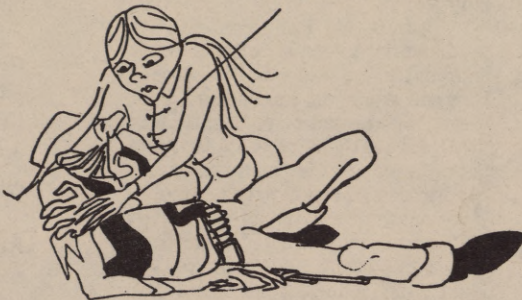
Plymouth State Teachers College offers degrees in secretarial studies and a teaching degree in business subjects. Those students interested in this field can attend Plymouth, now a part of the University.

Feiffer

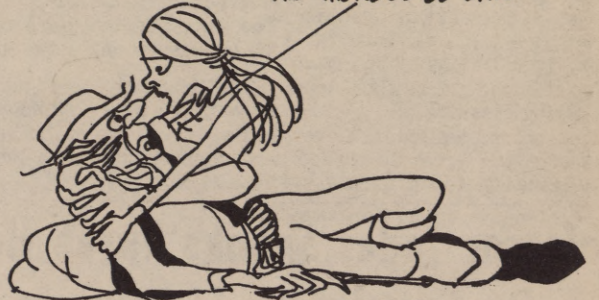
WHY MUST IT GO ON
BEN? ALL THIS FIGHTIN'
ALL THIS VIOLENCE?



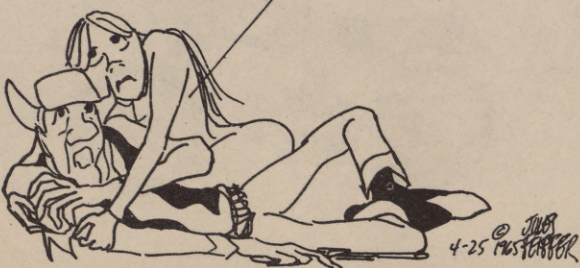
SOMEDAY THERE'LL
BE A TOWN HERE,
TESSIE -



AN' THERE'LL BE A CHURCH,
AN' THERE'LL BE A SCHOOL,
AN' THERE'LL BE LAW -



AN' THERE'LL BE HORSELESS
CARRIAGES, AN' THERE'LL
BE FACTORIES, AN' THERE'LL
BE AIR POLLUTION -



AN' THERE'LL BE ALIENATION,
AN' THERE'LL BE DROP-OUTS,
AN' THERE'LL BE VIOLENCE.
THAT'S WHAT WE'RE FIGHTIN'
FOR, TESSIE -



A HERITAGE.



"A Midsummer Night's Dream" Second Children's Show

Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is now in rehearsal for presentation May 4-8 as the Second Annual Theatre for Children Production, sponsored by the Department of Speech and Drama.

Students from Mrs. Gilbert B. Davenport's Speech and Drama 622 course, Theatre for Children, are producing the play under her direction. She is also director of the Theatre for Children.

The class, all of whom are cast in the play, are spending time working in all aspects of the production, building scenery and making costumes.

The costumes which are being designed constitute an important part of the production. Those of the royalty are of regal splendor.

The lovers' clothes are color coordinated according to who loves whom. The fairies are attired in floating petals and sequins to give the effect of the fantasy world. The working men will be attired in rustic burlap tunics.

Members of the cast include: Rob Stark, Theseus; Lee Settles, Hippolyta; Tom Alway, Egeus; Mary Ann Osgood, Hermia; Dave Mayberry, Demetrius; Jon Long, Lysander; Jo Anne Tracy, Helena; Brad Lutz, Quince; Marvin Diamond, Bottom; Steve Blais, Flute; Tom Joslin, Starveling; Tom Wasson, Snout; Bob Skerry, Snug; Chris Murney, Puck; John Donnelly, Oberon; Tinka Darling, Titania; and Carol Walker, Diana Sewall, Carol La Breque, and Denise Lamothe, as the fairies.

Greek Week Ends With Pledges Working For Service Organizations



Last Saturday pledges from all the fraternities and sororities on campus participated in the service project of the second annual Greek Week, travelling to Somersworth, Dover and Portsmouth and offering their services to various organizations.

Pictured above are Biff Marchewka, a Somersworth Police officer, Bob McLeod, Don Chevalier, Tom Osipovich and Dave Utz, part of the group who helped with spring cleaning.

Other groups visited the Dover Orphanage, the Great Bay School for Retarded Children, the River-

side Nursing Home, and the Portsmouth Rehabilitation Center.

The sorority pledges worked with the senior citizens at the Riverside Nursing Home and walked door to door in Durham asking for books and toys for the children at the Dover Orphanage. The gifts donated were taken to the orphanage on Easter Sunday.

The fraternity pledges raked leaves, washed windows and walls, took down storm windows and cleaned up after a long winter.

Professor Todes Speaks Three Hours On Revelatory Statements

By Larry Kealy

"The development and present importance of formative and revelatory statements" was the subject of a three hour lecture given by Professor Samuel J. Todes Friday evening at the Union.

In his extended dissertation Professor Todes explained that "Epistemological Preformatives" are those everlastingly true elements which are the basis for not only all human knowledge, past, present, and future, but also the foundations of modern civilization.

These basic elements, he explained, are unstable and can be lost, much as a man can lose his balance, and send the entire civilization into a Paleolithic state.

Todes explained the development of this concept from Descartes and Locke, through Nietzsche, to its present state in Franco-German philosophy. He is interested in this concept mainly as a vehicle to establish an exchange of ideas between the now separated Anglo-American and the Franco-German schools of thought.

Three Students Live With Cows

By Peg Vreeland

Three UNH students live with 75 cows and several cats in the University dairy barns on the Mast Road.

Joe Hatch, 22, his cousin Howard Hatch, 20, and Ken Wirkkala, 20, have gained valuable experience in the field of dairy science and saved a lot of money by living and working in the barns.

"Living here cuts down on the expenses," said Joe, who is a senior in Thompson School of Agriculture. "And I like working with Ken Fowler, one of the best herdsman around."

For \$10 a month each gets a single room, about the same size as a single in a dorm. The three boys are not required to eat at the University dining halls since the barn is about a mile from Stillings and breakfast isn't served early enough for them. When they work on the morning shift they are up at 4:30 a.m.

Each one of them has a hot plate and Howard has an electric oven which they use to cook their meals. "We save on food, too," said Howard. "We spend only \$5 to \$7 a week."

John Conroy (their "house-mother") and Ken Fowler, members of the UNH staff, also live and work in the barn. Other inhabitants include about 75 milking cows.

Ken, Howard and Joe work for the University in the barns. They are paid \$1 an hour and usually work for 2 1/2 hours to three hours a day during the week and

Continued on page 13

Business School Needs Faculty To Offer Masters

By Carol Quimby

The Whittemore School of Business has been granted approval to offer a Masters degree in Business Administration beginning next September if it is possible to appoint the desired faculty by this time. Otherwise, the program will go into effect in September, 1966.

The program is designed to prepare its graduates for professional careers in administration in industrial and other organization in a rapidly changing world.

Admission Requirements

Candidates for admission must normally possess a Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university. Applicants will generally be expected to have completed their undergraduate programs of study with a cumulative academic average of at least 2.5 or its equivalent. In addition, all candidates are expected to take the Admissions Test for Graduate Study in Business Administration given by the Educational Testing Service.

Plan of the Program

The program leading to the Master of Business Administration degree requires two years of full-time study. The first year of the program consists of separate courses integrated into an overall study of the nature of business administration in a rapidly changing environment.

The second year continues the emphasis of the first year on overall management by requiring all students to complete the integrating course entitled Policy Formulation and Administration.



Parks anywhere

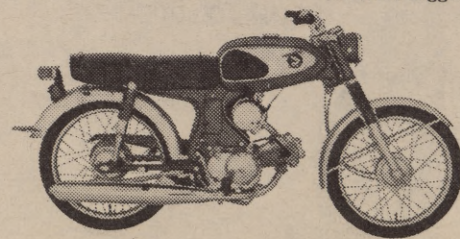
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Boulding: "I regard the 20th Century as a period of crucial transition."



Huntington: "Civilian groups are taking over. Military groups are playing second fiddle."



Panel: Tomlison, Heilbronner, Norris.



Weiss: "Democracy implies a total equality in role and status. But there is no such thing."



Huntington: "Military heroes have been reduced to the status of anonymous bureaucrats."



Weiss: "If everybody marches to Selma, who will be left to philosophize about it?"

Photo by Dodd

"Civilization Is Horrid," Economist Feels; "We May Need Trouble to Keep Us Human"

"The twentieth century is the crucial transitional period in the development of mankind," Professor Kenneth E. Boulding, American economist and author told a crowd of 800 Monday morning.

He was the first speaker in the symposium on "The Transformation of American Democracy."

Boulding, a tall, white-haired man, compared the twentieth century to the neolithic revolution in importance. He said that the neolithic period created a civilization and that the twentieth century will lead to a change from civilization now to what he called a "post civilization."

"We must make this transition and if we don't make it now we probably won't have another chance," Boulding said.

The transition, he explained,

was dangerous and its success unsure. He listed the three main dangers of "transitional traps": war, overpopulation and consumption of limited natural resources.

"I'm always a little embarrassed when talking about the population trap," Boulding, the father of five, quipped. "Just do as I say, not as I do," he added.

He cited knowledge as the main solution to the traps and problems facing society. "We must translate our natural resources into enough knowledge to do without them," he said.

The most important development of the twentieth century is its awareness as a society in developing "an image of the future," Boulding said. "It is the development of society's image of the future, not an individual's im-

age of the future that marks this as an important period."

He stated that we must analyze the present to predict the future but that it was often hard to do. "To us the twentieth century is the present. It's meaning is in the future and we won't know that until after we're all dead. It makes it difficult," Boulding said.

"Even our image of the past changes," Boulding said, citing the American revolution as an example. Only when it was long over did we realize the full importance of it, he said. "I could make a long list of the times that we, in the past, did the right things for the wrong reasons. Our agricultural policy is an example. It's absolutely preposterous, ridiculous, and enormously successful."

Boulding was fairly optimistic about the future, however. He said that if we could master the transitional traps through knowledge we would achieve a post civilization of posterity and calm.

"Civilization now," he said with a smile, "is just plain horrid. Our achievements are merely reflections on a muddy pool - a prologue to the improved state of man."

He called the 50's under President Eisenhower a period of "stagnation" and said the 1960's showed some improvements; they are more of a case of "mononucleosis of the economy."

If man does achieve this "post civilization" his problems will not be over, according to Boulding. "There is another problem in the very nature of man's self. We do not and cannot know whether he can survive in a society that is really prosperous. We may need trouble to keep us human."

Boulding is currently a professor of economics at the University of Michigan. He has held positions of Fellow, Center for Advanced Studies in Behavioral Sciences; Fellow, American Academy of Arts and sciences and a recipient of the American council of Learned Societies Prize.

The panelists who questioned Boulding after his speech were: Professors Sam Rosen, and Mauley Erwin of Economics and Desmond Norton, graduate student in Economics.

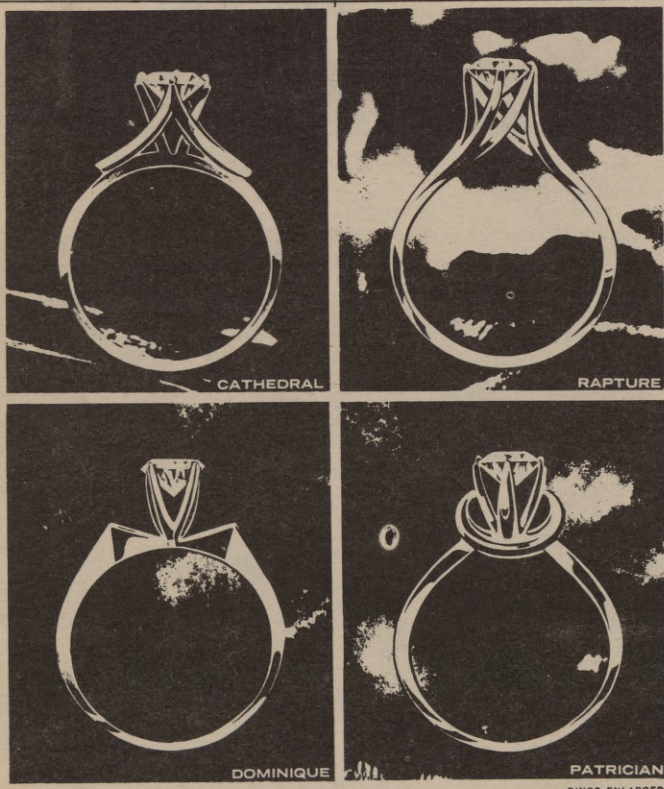


Kenneth E. Boulding

(Photo by Dodd)



Panel for Samuel P. Huntington; Left to right, senior Steve Norris, Professor of History Hans Heilbroner and Major Paul Tomlinson, Assistant Professor of Military Science. Story on opposite page. (Photo by Gilmore)



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SNIVELY ARENA

8:00 P. M.

GENERAL ADMISSION \$2.00

Ticket Outlets: Memorial Union or See any Junior Class Representative

The Role of The Military Is Declining, Huntington Says

The role of the military in American democracy, the proposed topic of Samuel P. Huntington, the second speaker in the Symposium this week, was minimized if not discounted entirely Monday, so Professor Huntington could talk about two "real problems":

(1) The need for continuous innovation of strategic development in the military at the end of an era that has been characterized by change and new ideas; and (2) The problem of the leadership in America becoming prisoners of the diplomatic system of which they are a part.

Dealing first with the "non-problem" of the military, he said that he didn't think "the role of the military is a problem in American Democracy now, or will be in the immediate future."

The themes in recent novels and movies such as Dr. Strange-love and Seven Days in May, he said, have been grossly overstated, as well as most other arguments which suggest that the military is becoming too strong.

This decline in the role of the military has become less and less in the past few years, Huntington feels. "It was less during Truman's administration," he said, "than during WW II; less in Eisenhower's than in Truman's; and less in Kennedy's than during Eisenhower's administration. And I don't see LBJ reversing this trend."

Challenges Audience

"None of you in the audience outside of ROTC could quote me the names of the five Joint Chiefs of Staff," Huntington said.

The power has been shifted to civilians, he implied, citing some intellectual groups which, since 1940, have risen in military competence. Herman Kahn, who spoke here yesterday on Problems Posed For Democracy by Military Technology, is one of these civilian experts, Huntington said.

The decline in the role of the military man, he pointed out, is also indicated by the power now in the control of the physical sci-

tists who make the decisions on weapon-technology and formulating much of military policy.

"Military officers are playing second fiddle to scientists," Huntington said, "and McNamara gets all the publicity now."

Stepping into a discussion of the centralization of power over the military, he said, "The Defense Department is full of secretaries, assistant secretaries and under secretaries, all of whom have military knowledge. And these are civilians."

The growing control of the executive branch over the military, he said, has lent itself to centralization and diminished the role of the military.

Also, the frequent "end-run" kind of appeal made to Congress by the military, he said, has become less and less popular with Congress, and even with McNamara.

Sense Not Size

Eisenhower's threat of the military-industrial complex, Huntington believes is also overstated. He feels that the size of the military isn't important. "Rather," he said, "the important thing is its coherence, intelligence and sense of purpose of civilian leadership."

"Civilian control is prominent in Russia," he continued, "and the Soviets spend proportionally more money on defense than we do. It's a question of institutional control rather than size."

End of Era

Huntington said the post World War II era was "another world." Innovation was rampant, one change after another was fed and digested by this country and others; even ways of thinking about military problems were different.

Along with NATO, came the new technology, Huntington said, "and in a sense, we've reached the end of a line, particularly true of McNamara."

"He's portrayed himself as an innovator, but it seems to me that that goal has not really been realized. His historical function

in the future years will be spent filling the gaps left by earlier administrations.

"I'd say his four years represent the end of an era, not the beginning of something new."

Huntington chided the Secretary of Defense for writing a "McNamara's Strategy," a book which tells about just that. "He's the only Secretary of Defense," Huntington said, "who published a book telling us what he does."

Most of what McNamara has innovated, he said, was on the non-strategic side of the defense mechanism. He called him an administrator and an organizer. "This is good," he said.

"He's revamped the Pentagon's organization, and for the first time, without having to pass legislation. Budgetary and personnel problems he has also tried to clean up and this is also good."

The problems of centralization of the military, as in other businesses and organizations, Huntington said, brings to the surface the question: where will the new ideas and innovators come from in the future?

"The spring of policy decision making," he said, "bubbles up; they don't trickle down." This quote from Dean Acheson, he said, points up McNamara's own philosophy of management which is just the opposite.

"McNamara sees his position as a leader, not a judge. He wants to stimulate ideas, not evaluate them. One of the problems of the future is whether or not the military organization will be flexible enough to allow innovation from below and without. It's tough in the military to generate new ideas from below."

"We mustn't be frozen into patterns that will stifle innovation; and this is where we are heading."

Prisoners of the System

The second "real problem" Huntington said, is "Diplomatic maneuvering" or the lack of it, in times of crisis.

He cited the Cuban, Korean and Viet Nam conflicts as examples of times when we didn't or are not acting fast enough.

"In all three instances," he said, "our failure to act and convey to the Soviets or whom-

ever a true picture of our position has done us great harm in asserting it later on."

It is important to convince the other side in a conflict that we are really serious, he said.

"I suspect," he said, "that our latent realization that we weren't about to lose the war in Viet Nam had a lot to do with our bombing targets in N. Viet Nam."

Aggression Sign of Weakness

The Soviet's introduction of missiles into Cuba was, Huntington strongly believes, evidence of our failure to show Russia that we could only be pushed so far. He said it was evidence that Russia admitted it was weak by resorting to potential violence.

"The fact that they would go ahead and do this shows their failure to understand us. Kennedy, after hedging so long, had to move in one of three ways: invade, bomb, or blockade."

His point was, he said, that "the administration wasn't in a position to consider anything else." He hinted at our own weakness in not being able to retreat, which he feels a characteristic of a strong country. The trap we faced was due to the slowness in which we acted in the first place, he said.

"It takes a strong government to retreat," he said, "and there's nothing worse than seeing a world of important powers with unsecure and unstable governments which can only resort to violence in order to assert themselves."

"This is more threatening than accidental war," he said, "eliminating room for maneuvering and leaving only military action as a solution."

Panel Discussion

Professor Hans Heilbrunner, Major Paul Tomlinson and Senior Steve Norris made up a panel which continued the discussion after Huntington's speech.

Professor Heilbrunner asked if the United States' air strikes in North Viet Nam were a sign of weakness, in light of Huntington's belief that only a strong government can afford to retreat.

"Yes," Huntington said. "Even though Lyndon Johnson is the strongest president since FDR I would think if we had not done anything and allowed ourselves

to be pushed out of Viet Nam, it would have convinced the right wing of the Republican party of our weakness and divided the party. This is a high price to pay."

Heilbrunner immediately asked if our intervention in North Viet Nam was a political move, rather than a military one.

Huntington answered, "It is political only in the sense that it created a situation in which we could bargain. This has been successful."

Norris suggested that since the military now plays a role primarily of deterrent, shouldn't the military be redefined in terms of the new technology.

"I don't think," Huntington said, "you can't define the military in terms of technology alone. It involves management and organization as well as strategy."

Author of "The Soldier and the State," Huntington is Professor of government at Harvard University.

Frosh Purchase Baby Wildcat; Collect Pennies

The freshman class plans to buy a live baby wildcat within a few weeks, Lester Kallus, a freshman counselor, announced yesterday.

The wildcat, when it arrives, will be kept outdoors near the Ritzman laboratories in a specially constructed double cage - "one to keep the people out and one to keep the wildcat in," Kallus said.

"The freshman class is buying the wildcat from the Thompson Zoo and Animal Farm in Florida for approximately \$50," Kallus said. Mr. Haven Hayes, who works at the laboratory, has agreed to take care of the cat throughout the year. Expenses for keeping the wildcat will be about \$20 a month, according to Kallus.

To pay for the wildcat the freshman class is initiating Penny Wednesdays; each Wednesday, starting next week, collection jars will be placed in the dining halls and downtown shopping areas. "We're asking students, faculty members and townspeople to give a penny a week," Kallus said. "Of course if they want to contribute more than a penny we won't be mad."

The idea to buy a wildcat to take to football games and other UNH functions (in a cage) started early in September when the freshman class had its first meetings, later a committee was established by Freshman President Lane Lacey to investigate the possibility.

The baby wildcat must be first registered by the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department and probably later by the S.P.C.A. He will have to receive shots against diseases.

The freshman class budget, including the money allocated for the wildcat, will be brought before Student Senate next week for approval.

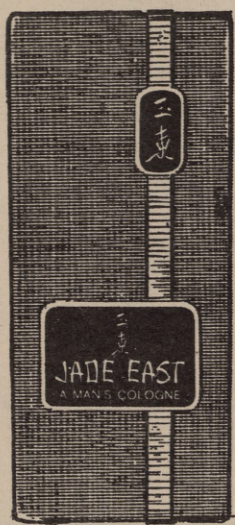
If the Senate okays the freshman class budget the wildcat will be ordered and should arrive before finals, Kallus said.

"Brown University has a bear - we should have a wildcat," he said.

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Paul Weiss Defines Role of State As "Reflective Body to Preserve Peace"

By Marsha Feldman

"Politics isn't the only means for a man to fulfill himself. Man takes an interest in politics so he can live away from politics."

Paul Weiss, Sterling Professor of Philosophy at Yale, guest speaker Tuesday morning in the "Transformation of American Democracy" symposium, told his audience that politics should be left for the politician, philosophy to the philosopher, and the study of medicine to the doctor.

Weiss began his talk, "The Relation of Law, Coercion and Values," by defining the role of the state. "It is a kind of reflecting body which exists to preserve peace, prosperity and justice," he said. If the state fulfills this role, man should be able to concentrate solely on his own field of endeavor. Whenever any one of these three conditions does not exist it means that the politician has not been doing his job. He added, "It means that politics have failed and the public machinery has broken down."

In his dynamic presentation, the short, bald philosopher stressed that in a democratic society everyone would make laws and they would apply to everyone without discrimination.

"But we have a few men making the laws and we do make differential judgments when applying the law," he said, confirming his belief that we do not and cannot have a true democracy.

Standing close to his audience on the stage apron and speaking without notes, Weiss emphasized the need for coercion in the state "to see that certain things are accomplished." He said that there is a basic hope for getting things done because all men have an ideal that they feel ought to be



Paul Weiss
Photo by Dodd

realized.

According to Weiss, values are not nourished and developed in the political realm, only in the private sphere of man's life.

Politics "encapsulates" man, according to Weiss, and eliminates thought in areas that transcend politics and create a sense of awe.

"Everyone has moments of awe," he said, but these moments are only realized in private acts. He indicated that art, philosophy and religion are all essentially private acts and for this reason are "opponents of the political order" although they

may guide it.

Art, religion, and philosophy have the potential of being effectively used against any political ideology, Weiss said, and for this reason are always controlled to a certain extent. He told the story of a Mormon family whose children were taken and placed in an orphanage by the United States government because they were the children of one man by several wives. The values of the Mormon religion, which affirms the practice of polygamy, were replaced by the values of the state in which the Mormons lived, he said.

"We (in the United States) don't really believe in freedom of religion," Weiss stated.

Weiss adamantly held that involvement in any political arena, including Civil Rights, for ethical reasons was in his opinion only a footnote to what religion should be. These areas should be left to the professionals in these areas, he indicated.

YD's Elect Officers

New officers of Young Democrats Club are: President, Paul Morissey; Vice President, Richard Galway; Secretary-Treasurer, Janice Magnuson.

At a meeting Tuesday night, President Morissey announced that William Pollock, President of the International Textile Workers Union will speak here May 3 at 8 p.m. in the Carroll-Belknap Room. His topic will be "Organized Labor and the Great Society."

A resolution was passed encouraging the application of President Johnson's "War on Poverty" program in New Hampshire.

Philosopher Gives Pattern of History

By Barbara Montelin

Professor Sidney Hook, head of the philosophy department at New York University, was the third speaker in the series on the history of philosophy, Wednesday, April 14.

Hook has written several books including "Marx and the Marxists" which is read by some of the freshman history classes at UNH. He had also done research abroad on fellowships from the Guggenheim and Ford Foundations.

The theme of Professor Hook's lecture was to show the various philosophies of history and their relative merits.

"History is a pattern in which three generic factors inconsistently interplay. They are material interests, ideas and personality, with chance operating as a result of the impact of events," Professor Hook continued. He claimed that chance does not play a main part in the pattern of history.

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Chance For Eternity If We Can Control Evolution

By Martha Emerson

"Man will be able to alter individual genes in the future; this implies the ultimate control over our own evolution and the possibility of redesigning the human race." UNH Professor Richard Schreiber made the above statement in his speech, "Research in Genetics and its Implications for a Democratic Society." Schreiber indicated in his Symposium presented Tuesday afternoon that man's complete control over his own evolution was a possibility of the near future.

The implications of this pos-

sibility are both grave and exciting, Schreiber feels. "If we muffed this we might turn down the path to evolutionary extinction; if we succeed, we have a crack at eternity."

Schreiber's speech, part of the three day symposium on "The Transformation of American Democracy", concerned the place of genetics today and in the future. Today, through radiation, we are harming man's genetic make-up and creating mutations, Schreiber said. Then through medicine we are maintaining these defective mutations and allowing them

to reproduce, thus defeating natural selection. Schreiber stated that this will result in a constant increase in defective members of the race and also "an increase of the dependence of medical technology for the survival of the species."

Concerning the population problem, Schreiber said that we have a "built-in anti-over population device." According to studies made of animals living in over-crowded conditions the pituitary-adrenal systems of these animals was so affected that they produced few litters and did not



Professor Schreiber

take care of the litters they did have. Autopsies made on humans who lived under over-crowded conditions also showed pituitary-adrenal abnormalities, he said.

Schreiber posed three possible scientific solutions to problem of defective mutations: (1) defective parents could be prevented from having children; (2) genetically damaged organs could be replaced; (3) genetic engineering could be employed. In the field of eugenics Schreiber cited the possibilities of artificial insemination, exchanging between nuclei cells and the growing of a com-

plete organism from a body cell taken from another individual. In some states sterilization of genetically defective people is legal, he said.

The possibility of genetic engineering, which involves the scientific altering of genes, "will make us face two very crucial decisions," he said. First, what is the ideal human being, and second, who will select these characteristics? Men do not have the information to solve such a problem now, Schreiber feels; "But," he said, "there may be a time when it is critical to do this."

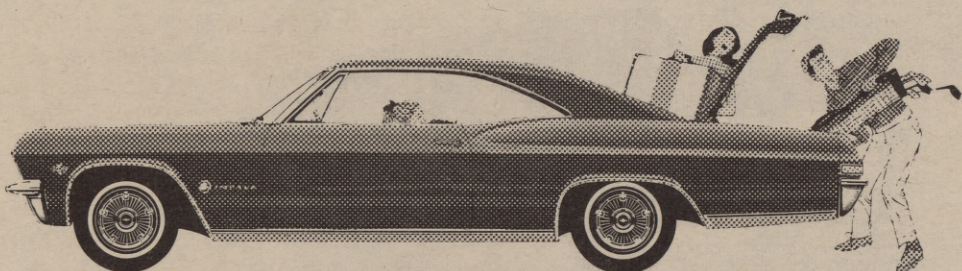
Relating his speech to the theme of the symposium, Schreiber asked, "will the population be well-informed enough to make this decision about its own destiny or will it be left to the experts?"

Concluding, he said that these possibilities were not to be regarded with fear. Although the implications are grave, "they also present the most exciting prospect that man can conceive of."

Schreiber, assistant professor of botany at UNH has done extensive research in genetics.

He is currently writing a textbook in cytology.

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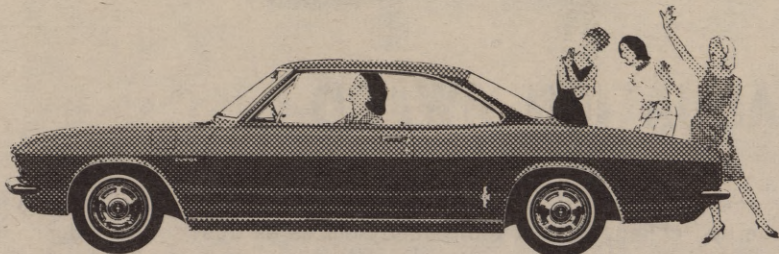
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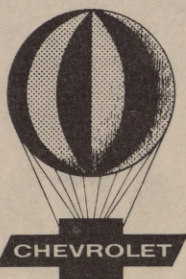
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With No Class or Schedule, Independent Study Is Popular

By Barbara Young

"Independent study takes discipline. There is no class, no schedule, only a final paper," said Dr. Hans Heilbronner of the history department. "It is a very valuable program, but requires a mature person with initiative."

The Independent Study program, which is a part of the Honors Program, allows a student to do extensive research in a field of his own choosing. Juniors or seniors with a 3.0 acum are eligible to participate. Invitations by the faculty committee are extended to those students who are qualified.

There are no classroom meetings, but the student meets with his advisor, and submits a paper at the end of the semester. The student receives credit and a grade on his paper for the semester's work. Juniors may take 6 credits a year, seniors may take 9.

Six departments in the liberal arts offer independent study programs. They are: sociology, government, history, psychology, English and foreign languages. Study may be conducted between departments or even between colleges.

Ralph Leighton, a student in tech, is doing independent study in the history department on the naval design in the 19th century.

Opinion is somewhat varied as to the value of independent study.

Dr. Richard Dewey of the sociology department feels independent study takes "a certain kind of bright student who has a lot of self-motivation." He feels the program should be expanded because some students are restricted from participating.

"We have plenty of brains," he said. "What we need is more knowledge."

Dr. Raymond Erickson of the

psychology department agrees that independent study benefits most students, but that it is not a "panacea."

"Independent study shouldn't be taken in place of a course which would give the student a firm grounding in his discipline," he said.

A junior, Ken Dion, participated in the program last semester. He did a paper on contemporary American funeral practices, which dealt with the American attitude towards death at the mass level. He found he had to use the Dartmouth and Harvard libraries in his research.

Ken liked the "close rapport" that develops between the student and professor in the program.

Robert LeBlanc of the geo-

graphy department likes the "one to one relationship" the independent study offers.

The program, as described by Dr. Louis Hudon of the languages department, is "the best kind of a program." It takes a certain kind of student - a student with good ideas.

Most students in the program are enthusiastic about their research. Rex Sherman, a senior, is doing work in the history department on the Concord and Claremont Railroad. "A person learns more doing this type of work than any other way," he said.

Other students doing independent study in the history department get together for seminars every week with a different professor. Rex said this was

a helpful addition to the program.

Andrea Corbett, a junior, believes most students have a misconception about the program. "They see it as an easy way to get three credits," she said. "But it can't be whipped off in the last week. You have to realize you must put in six hours a week."

Her research was on the adolescent in a social context. She also had to give an oral presentation of 40 minutes and conduct a 20 minute question-answer period. After so much research she said she could discuss the topic with anyone.

Dr. Walter Duryea of the psychology department feels the student should be informed of the program so they can work towards it as a "capstone experi-

ence."

Thomas Williams of the English department sees the program as giving freedom to creative students. "They can go in any direction they like and often produce valuable and interesting work."

One junior, Pete Mason, working in the sociology department chose the topic of prostitution, specifically call girls. He said, "Independent study is stimulating. You get to explore in depth any area you're really interested in."

Ken Dion sums it up by saying, "Independent study is great for the individual student. It's tailored - you're not looking for a grade, but getting into an interesting topic."



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If A Cow Is Calving A Watchman May Wake Them Final Speaker In Symposium Applauds Student Protests

(Continued from page 6)
eight hours on Saturday and Sunday. Their duties vary, said Joe. "We fill in when one of the staff is on vacation or has a day off. Our jobs are mostly caring for the animals and feeding them."

There are 160 cows at the dairy barns, including calves, young stock, and milking cattle (only the milking cattle stay in the barn at night), and they all receive extensive care. "They get good care here. They are milked twice a day, brushed each day, fed, and the barns and milking machines cleaned each day," Joe said. He explained that several of UNH's cows have lived to be 16 and 17 years old while the average life span of a cow is six years.

Howard, also a senior in TSA, explained how they were selected to live in the barn. "In TSA you have to serve a two week apprenticeship down here at the dairy barns. Some guys do well, others don't. If they think you're capable

of working here and you apply for the job, they'll give you the room, if there's one available.

"It's like living in an honor dorm," Howard said. "We have no rules, no proctors, no fire drills. We are left to our own discretion."

Their work schedule varies. "Sometimes we go for a week without having to work," Ken, a brother at AGR, said. "If we work in the morning we get up at 4:30 a.m. and work until 7 a.m. and go to classes from 8 until noon. Sometimes when they need extra help we work from 3 p.m. until 6."

They go to bed "when we get tired."

"Once in a while the night watchman will wake us up at one or two in the morning when a cow is calving or there is any kind of trouble downstairs," Ken said. The University watchman goes through the barn, which was partially destroyed by fire two years

ago, every two hours at night.

Joe is especially proud of the UNH dairy barn and herd. He stressed the size, construction and cleanliness of the new barn and milking apparatus, including the glass pipes in the milking machines. As he opened the door to the new barn, where feed is stored, he mentioned that it was a fire door separating the new barn and the old barn, where the milking cattle live.

"The cows produce about two tons of milk a day," he said. "We milk about 77 cows two times a day using four milking machines. The milk is sent to Concord, processed, and sent back here to be used by the University."

All milk consumed at UNH plus more which is sold in Concord is produced by UNH cows. The ice cream used on campus is made by Irving Fowler, the herdsman's brother, with milk from the cows.

Each year about 100 calves are born in the barns. Some are kept and raised for milking, some are sold to farms. Others are slaughtered on campus and the meat sold.

UNH owns four herds of cattle, three of which were first in the nation in milk and butterfat production two years ago. Dauntless Nova, a champion producer, was recently put to death because of arthritis.

Because of his experience during his two years in TSA, Ken, who is now enrolled in the University's four year agriculture program, was able to get a job with the Dairy Herd Improvement Association. He keeps records of the quality and quantity of milk produced in Strafford County.

Joe wants to get a job as a herdsman when he graduates in

Harold Taylor, former President of Sarah Lawrence College and author of "On Education and Freedom," and "Art and the Intellect," was the last symposium speaker this week. His topic was: "Transformation of Education."

Mr. Taylor said that the 1958-59 sit-in programs had started a "movement that affected the moral conscience of the student youth of America."

He asserted that youth's leadership was "exerting the energy necessary to raise issues to public visibility," and he applauded the beginnings of protest on campuses, citing Berkeley as an example of an aroused student conscience. He said the university function lay in "acting as a creative center for planning new designs and programs for a new society."

He said a university should loosen up the rigidities of academic requirements and teach from a peace-corps point-of-view to restore a sense of mission to students.

Taylor warned against a world "held together not by brotherhood but by mutual threat." He said that citizens had no control

June and Howard already has a job waiting for him on a Jersey farm in Pierpont, N.H. Ken has no immediate plans - he just wants to graduate.

Ken, Joe and Howard say they don't miss too much that is happening on the main campus.

"We know pretty much what is going on downtown," Joe said. "It may take us a while, but we hear about it."

By Linda Clarke

over the use of intellectual manpower for political pursuits in technology. He warned that the increase in complicated technology created an overweighted budget toward the natural sciences and that this preponderance distracted attention from unsolved domestic issues. He recalled the tremendous public interest in astronaut Shirra's orbiting the earth at the same time James Meredith, unnoticed, applied for admission to the University of Mississippi and began what amounted to an unrealized civil war.

Commenting on the space race Taylor said: "I question this sort of high school competition way of running a country."

Taylor told the joke of two soldiers talking on a field: Says one: here's a hand grenade with a nuclear weapon in it that makes a 700 foot crater when you throw it two hundred yards."

He said that this was the situation an individual found himself in today.

Taylor demanded an "alternative solution to the use of mass violence to human problems."

"We're talking too much about wrong things as intellectuals," Taylor quoted a passage from Camus' Nobel Prize acceptance speech: "There should be a refusal to lie about what we know and a resistance to oppression."

Schultz Honored

Dr. J. Howard Schultz, professor of English at UNH, will address the 1965 Tudor and Stuart Club of Johns Hopkins University on "A Fairer Paradise - Milton and some recent studies of PARADISE REGAINED," April 23 in Baltimore.

Professor Schultz, author of several writings on Milton and his age, received the invitation extended yearly to distinguished scholars.

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Johnson Steals Spotlight In UNH's Tri-Meet Win

Wally Johnson stole the spotlight as the University of New Hampshire track team swept to a win over MIT and Colby in a three way meet last weekend. The Wildcats posted 79 points to 55 for MIT and 41 for Colby.

UNH hosted Springfield yesterday and travels to Bowdoin this weekend.

The Wildcat freshmen completed the successful weekend with eleven first place finishes and an 88-55 triumph over the MIT frosh.

Johnson took his firsts in the broad jump, 100 yard dash, and 120 high hurdles. Bruce Valicenti provided spark in the weight events as he captured a first in the hammer, a third in the discus, and a fourth in the shot put. Ron Dean took second behind Valicenti in the hammer throw.

Ray Meyer, a promising sophomore, won the pole vault for UNH with a twelve foot measuring and then finished second in the 100 and third in the 220.

George Estabrook made a fine showing in the 880 with Rick Dunn fourth and Don Dean second. Dean also took first for the Wildcats in the mile run.

Jack Doherty, captain elect for the 1965-66 winter track team, finished third in the javelin, fourth in the broad jump, fourth in the 440 high hurdles and second in the 120 hurdles.

Hal Fink, another of coach Paul Sweet's consistent runners, took first spot in the 440 hurdles and a third in the 440.

Jeff Reneau was the winner of the two mile with Don Wellman third. Marty Hall's fourth in the 440 and Dick Spurway's third in the high jump were the other New Hampshire men to place.

For the victorious freshmen George Tucker, Bob Estabrook, Doug Townsend and Al Burns all won two events.

Poole Injured In Setback To Brown

The hopes of the Wildcat lacrosse team took a turn for the worse over the weekend as they lost the services of goalie Brian Poole for up to ten days.

Poole suffered a shoulder injury in the first period of last Saturday's 12-3 loss to Brown at Providence, and may miss the next two games.

Al DeCarlo and Pete Latvis finished up in the nets for coach Haubrich's club. DeCarlo will probably get the starting nod against Bowdoin and the Boston Lacrosse Club.

Tommy Allison continued his heavy scoring collecting all three of the New Hampshire scores. Arminger (4) and Basis (3) led the Brown scorers in handing the UNHers their fourth loss of the year.

Brown	0	6	4	2-12
UNH	1	0	1	1-3

The first motor vehicle law in Massachusetts went into effect in 1903, according to the Automobile Legal Association. The law regulated the speed limit of motor vehicles to 10 miles an hour in thickly populated districts and 15 miles an hour in outlying districts.



Strains of expression are shown on the faces of three runners in Saturday's tri-meet with MIT and Colby. In center is Wally Johnson who won the event flanked by Ray Meyer on the right, a sophomore, who placed second. Colby runner

is on the left.

Johnson was meet's star capturing three first places.

(Heald Photo)

Spalding Number One Man For 1965 Tennis Team, Wildcats Without Cady

The loss of Sam Cady, number one man on last year's UNH tennis team, has dimmed the outlook for coach Bill Olson's 1965 net-minders. Cady, a senior, has passed up the sport because of academic scheduling.

Also among the missing will be Peter Thompson, number three last spring, Steve Oakes and Fred Johnson.

Open vs. Bates

When the home season opens against Bates April 22, Rafael Spalding of Panama will occupy the first spot on the team; Spalding was number four man last year. Others who will see action include Ralph Norwood, a senior; Jeff Britton, a sophomore; John Meehan, a senior; George Yugariti, a transfer junior out for the first time; and Ken Sawyer.

Team Alternates

Dick Broadbent is the team's alternate. The Wildcats open against Bates then host Colby April 23 before travelling to Storrs to meet UConn.

The Vermont Catamounts look like pre-season picks to take the Yankee Conference title. Massachusetts, without Roger Twitchell, also looks strong as does Connecticut.

Kittens Win

The University freshman baseball team opened their 1965 season with a 5-2 win over the Harvard Jayvees. Keith Josselyn, a right hander from Manchester, scattered eight hits in hurling the Kittens to their triumph.

Although outlitt 8-3, UNH made the best of the hits and five Harvard errors to score three runs in the fourth, all that they needed for the win.

The first state to make Memorial Day a legal holiday was Rhode Island in 1874

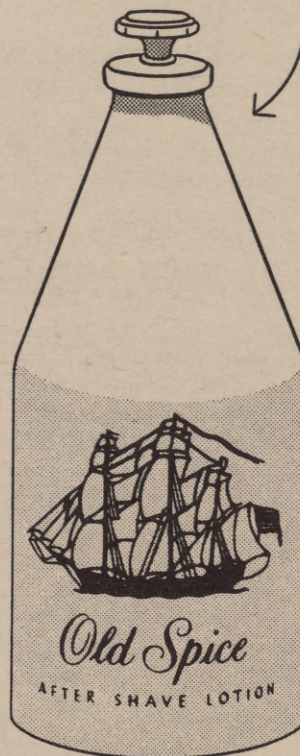
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Baseball Team Fails To Back Strobel's Hurling

Hagerman, McLeod Help Frosh

The freshman lacrosse team as usual has a minimum of experienced players. However, Dave Hagerman, an excellent stick-handler and dodger from Deerfield Academy will be a threat to foreign goaltenders.

At the other end of the field opposing attackmen will have trouble working through defenseman Skip McLeod, a workhorse from Exeter Academy. Pete Campbell and Joe McGaughey are a pair of good sized experienced midfielders.

Although practice sessions have been hampered by wet grounds, coach Rube Bjorkman, assisted by Mike Eastwood (last year's All-American crease attackman), has taught the players the fundamentals while attempting to mold a team.

The Kittens opened against Bowdoin yesterday and will be at

Kittens Win 5-2

New Hampshire natives dominated coach Ted Conners opening game freshman baseball line-up. The Kittens, who whipped Harvard's Jayvees 5-2, were set up with an infield showing Peter Plante of Laconia at third, Bill Estey of Portsmouth at second, with out of staters Tom Steininger and Bill Gould manning short and first respectively.

The outfield boasted Dan Dutton of Exeter in center flanked by Ron Poltak of Manchester in left and Buster Newton, who played at Portsmouth, in right. The catcher Jim Psalidas is from Manchester as was opening day hurler Keith Josselyn.

Tufts April 24. The next home game is next Wednesday with MIT's frosh.



Bill Tucker, who won two firsts for the UNH frosh track team last weekend races across finish line followed closely by teammate George Young in the 440. The Kittens in their first appearance of the season whipped the MIT frosh by an 88-55 score.

The UNH baseball team dropped their first two New England outings to Northeastern and Vermont by 8-7 and 6-1 scores. The Wildcats hosted UVM yesterday at Brackett Field and travel to Rhode Island for their next game April 24.

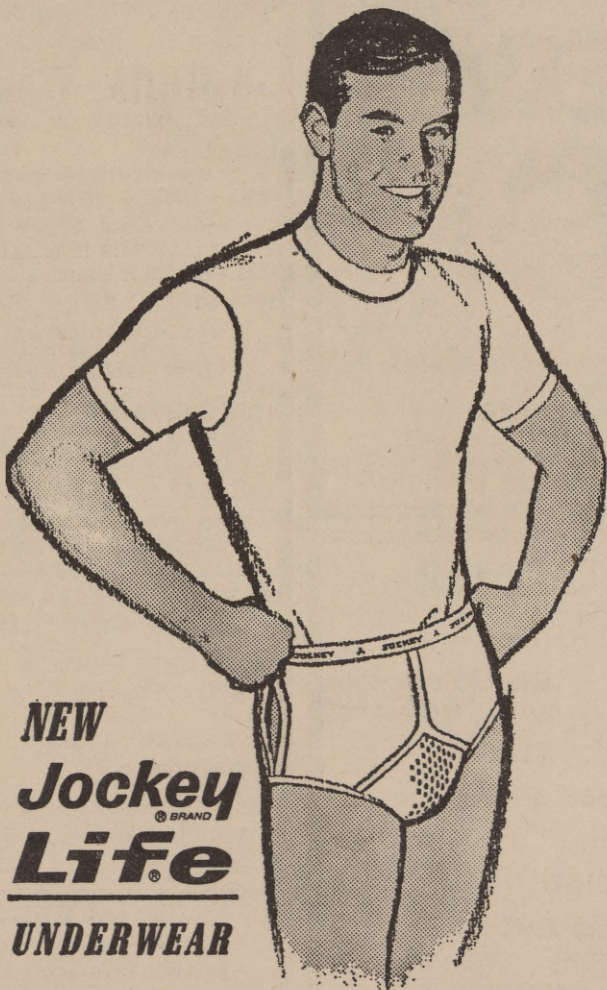
New Hampshire got three hits from Pete VanBuskirk and combined five hit pitching by John Strobel and Chuck Landroche, but it was not enough. UNH trailed going into the ninth 8-5, rallied for two runs before the uprising was squelched by a game ending Northeastern double play.

Shoddy Fielding

Shoddy fielding spoiled the Cats home debut as again Strobel hurled well enough to win. A single run in the first and three unearned markers in the second to get a quick start in the YC contest Tuesday. Foster went the route for UVM.

UNH next plays at home against Rhode Island May 5 and then hosts Connecticut May 8. Between now and then road contests are scheduled at URI, Springfield, and UMass.

UNH was 0-5 through Tuesday's loss to Vermont.



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Taylor Last Speaker in Symposium Kahn . . .

(Continued from page 1)

image of the future in planning for the future.

"The history of man is a history of decline and fall. An image of the future has never been a strong organizer of the future until now and it is very important," he said.

He indicated that man is undergoing a transition for civilization, which he said is characterized by war, violence, and exploitation, to post-civilization or a developed society. The transition can be achieved if the transition traps, war, over-population, and drainage of natural resources, can be avoided through increased knowledge.

Kahn, military technologist at Hudson Institute, Inc., said, "I'll bet two to one that we won't have an intense crises in the next decade."

This corpulent military strategist, introduced as the "thermonuclear boogy man" presented a definitive talk entitled "Briefing on Crises and Escalation at the University of New Hampshire."

He informed the audience that he felt the United States would only resort to the use of nuclear weapons" to save Japan or Europe from invasion."

He defined a crisis as an "imminent turning point, threat, warning or promise in which the outcome was indeterminate and immediate decisions would be required."

Schreiber, Professor of Botany at UNH, told the symposium audience, "The ability of the human to alter his own genetic make-up implies an ultimate control over our own species. The human race could be redesigned completely."

His words capped his discussion of recent advances in the science of genetics and the implications of genetic control in the face of overpopulation. He forecast the horror of an asphalt world dotted with skyscrapers and artificial food factories unless "man's own efforts or biological devices imposed on man were used to control overpopulation."

Paul Weiss, Sterling Professor of Philosophy, and Harold Taylor, former President of Sarah Lawrence College and former chairman of the National Research Council on Peace Strategy

expressed opposing views on the subject of individual involvement within a democratic society.

Philosopher Weiss stressed the importance of maintaining individuality in a world in which men have to conform. He said that democracy, especially, implies, "a total equality in role and status. There is no such thing. And in the sense that it leads to conformity there never ought to be a democracy."

Taylor, on the other hand, said that he was grateful to the young people who have learned about democracy in the field - through civil rights and other social action - and have brought this knowledge back on the campus.

Taylor knocked college and university administrations "for building up the knowledge industry at the expense of the students."

"Students have to try to get an education in spite of the school," he said.

Speaking on the role of the military in contemporary society, government professor Samuel P. Huntington said that he did not believe the military was a threat in contemporary society. The bizarre possibility of a general going bezerk and pushing the button, should not be considered important, he said.

Former statesman, ambassador and chairman of President Kennedy's Task Force on Latin American Policy, Adolf A. Berle, spoke on the role of the corporate economy in a democracy.

Personally owned property, Berle said, is now in the form of stock, insurance policies and savings accounts, and home and consumer goods. "Corporations have become social forces in themselves that have to be controlled."

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Election . . .

(Continued from page 1)

cal nuclear weapons to save, say five hundred American soldiers in Viet Nam. About twenty-five people signified they would. The majority, several hundred, signified they would not use nuclear weapons.

Khan then asked: "Why not use the weapons?"

Someone in back shouted: "Precedent."

Kahn agreed that was a good point and continued to say he would only use nuclear weapons if Japan or Europe were invaded. Kahn suggested that the U.S. and Russia need never be hurt by a nuclear war. Russia, for example, could attack Western Europe and the U.S. could retaliate by an attack on Eastern Europe.

He then asked the audience what they would do if they were President of the U.S. and had just learned that New York City had been devastated by a nuclear bomb. Someone shouted: "send one back!"

Kahn said: "Back where?"

Then several Russian cities were named by members of the audience: Leningrad, Moscow and Volograd.

Harold Taylor, scheduled to be the last speaker for the symposium and former president of Sarah Lawrence, asked from his seat in the audience: "Is the question really a question?" Khan answered that it was and said it was a silly example, but it demonstrated the basic characteristics of escalation.

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(Continued from page 1)

Alexander Hall hopes, if elected, to try to reapportion the Senate so that fraternity and sorority members will be represented by their house senators, and not by dormitory ones. In effect, he said, these people are being counted twice.

Also important, he said, is "closer alignment among WIDC, MIDC, Pan Hel and IFC so that Senate can work more as a team than it has been."

He also suggests publicizing the Senate more as well as visiting high schools in New Hampshire to inform students what UNH is really like.

Uptown

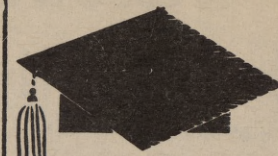
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